Establishing Your Sovereign Person-State: Part 3 – Traveling the World as a Perpetual Traveler

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Published: March 30, 2025

Introduction

Welcome to Establishing Your Sovereign Person-State: Part 3 – Traveling the World as a Perpetual Traveler, the third installment in your journey to create a fully autonomous and thriving Sovereign Person-State (SPS). In Part 1: A Step-by-Step Guide to Digital and Physical Sovereignty, you established your SPS, declaring sovereignty over your physical person, optional vessel or land plot, and digital domain, while setting up governance with a constitution, economic systems like SPS Sovereign Units (SPSUs), digital land, and bearer businesses, and symbolic representations such as your flag and coat of arms. In Part 2: Building Financial Independence and Global Trade, you built a robust financial ecosystem, using trusts, promissory notes, private banking, tax havens, commodity trading, smart contracts, and a Bitcoin-like cryptocurrency to ensure your SPS could trade globally and achieve financial independence.

Now, in Part 3, we'll focus on mobility—how to travel the world without becoming domiciled in any government entity, effectively becoming a perpetual traveler (PT). As the Sovereign of your SPS, you've already asserted your autonomy, but true sovereignty includes the freedom to move across borders without surrendering your independence to external jurisdictions. Domicile, a legal concept tying you to a specific government for

tax, legal, and regulatory purposes, can undermine your SPS’s autonomy by subjecting you to foreign laws. By adopting the perpetual traveler lifestyle, you’ll minimize these ties, maintaining your SPS’s sovereignty while exploring the world.

This book will guide you through the strategies and tools needed to travel as a PT, including how to avoid domicile, obtain international licenses for driving, sailing, and flying, manage passports (including acquiring additional ones), and establish "friend of nation" status with other sovereigns, such as micronations or sympathetic entities. We’ll build on the legal and financial frameworks from Parts 1 and 2, ensuring your SPS remains a mobile, independent entity. For example, the Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty (NCS) doctrine from Part 1 will support your bearer businesses as you travel, while the private banking system from Part 2 will fund your journeys.

The perpetual traveler concept, often summarized as the "3 Flag Theory" (later expanded to 5 or 6 flags), emerged in the 1980s among tax strategists like W.G. Hill, advocating for a lifestyle where you diversify your legal, financial, and physical presence across multiple jurisdictions to minimize government control. As an SPS, you’ll take this further, using your sovereign status to assert independence while navigating international systems. We’ll also address practical challenges, such as border crossings, visa requirements, and legal risks, providing templates and examples to ensure success.

This book is structured to mirror Parts 1 and 2 for consistency. It includes an appendix with full text referenced documents, such as sample passport applications and friend of nation treaties, to equip you with all necessary tools. Let’s embark on this journey to global mobility, ensuring your SPS remains a sovereign state of one, free to travel the world on your terms.

Introduction:

Overview of Part 3’s goals, integration with Parts 1 and 2, and the perpetual traveler concept.

Chapter 1: Foundations of Perpetual Travel

Understanding perpetual travel, avoiding domicile, and legal considerations.

Chapter 2: Step 1 – Avoid Domicile and Establish Residency Strategies

Strategies to avoid domicile, including flag theory and residency options.

Chapter 3: Step 2 – Obtain International Licenses for Driving, Sailing, and Flying

Chapter 4: Step 3 – Manage Passports and Obtain Additional Ones

Using your SPS passport, obtaining second passports, and navigating border crossings.

Chapter 5: Step 4 – Establish Friend of Nation Status with Other Sovereigns

Building alliances with micronations and entities for mutual recognition and support.

Chapter 6: Step 5 – Travel and Operate as a Perpetual Traveler

Practical tips for traveling, managing finances, and maintaining sovereignty on the move.

Conclusion:

Recap of strategies, encouragement, and a teaser for future expansion.

Appendix:

Full text referenced documents (e.g., passport templates, treaties) with citations.

Chapter 1: Foundations of Perpetual Travel

Perpetual travel is the art of moving across the world without becoming domiciled in any government entity, ensuring your Sovereign Person-State (SPS) remains free from external jurisdiction. In Part 1, you established your SPS as a sovereign entity, and in Part 2, you built a financial system to trade globally**.[^6][^7]** Now, Part 3 equips you to travel as a perpetual traveler (PT), maintaining your autonomy while exploring the world.

1.1 What is Perpetual Travel?

A perpetual traveler (PT) lives a nomadic lifestyle, spending limited time in any one country to avoid establishing domicile—a legal status that ties you to a government for tax, legal, and regulatory purposes. Domicile is determined by factors like residency, intent to remain, and economic ties (e.g., owning property, paying taxes). For example, in the U.S., spending more than 183 days per year can establish residency for tax purposes under the Substantial Presence Test**.[^8**] As a PT, you'll structure your life to avoid these thresholds, ensuring your SPS remains your primary jurisdiction.

The PT concept, often called the "3 Flag Theory," was popularized by W.G. Hill in the 1980s. It advocates planting "flags" in different countries: one for citizenship, another for residency, and a third for banking**.[^9]** Later iterations expanded to 5 or 6 flags, adding flags for business, play (travel), and digital presence. Your SPS adapts this theory, using your sovereign status as the central "flag" while diversifying other aspects across jurisdictions

1.2 Why Perpetual Travel for Your SPS?

Perpetual travel aligns with your SPS's goal of autonomy. In Part 1, you defined your territory as your physical person, optional vessel, and digital domain, making your SPS inherently mobile**.[^10]** However, staying too long in one country can subject you to its laws, taxes, and regulations, undermining your sovereignty. For example, if you're domiciled in the UK, you'd be liable for income tax on worldwide earnings, which could include SPSUs or digital land profits**.[^11]** By becoming a PT, you minimize these ties, ensuring your SPS remains your sole governing authority.

Historical examples illustrate the PT lifestyle's benefits. In the 1990s, wealthy individuals used the PT strategy to avoid taxes, spending 3–4 months in multiple countries (e.g., Monaco, Switzerland, the Bahamas) to avoid residency thresholds**.[^12]** Your SPS takes this further, using your sovereign status to assert independence while navigating international systems.

1.3 Legal and Practical Considerations

Domicile Laws: Most countries define domicile by residency, intent, and ties. The U.S. uses the Substantial Presence Test, while the UK considers factors like family, property, and duration of stay**.[^13]**

Tax Implications: U.S. citizens are taxed on worldwide income, regardless of domicile, under the Internal Revenue Code**.[^14]** Non-U.S. citizens can avoid this by renouncing citizenship (a drastic step) or minimizing ties.

Border Crossings: Without recognition, your SPS passport won't be accepted for travel. You'll need a recognized passport, which we'll address in Chapter 4.

Chapter 2: Step 1 – Avoid Domicile and Establish Residency Strategies

Avoiding domicile is the cornerstone of perpetual travel, ensuring your SPS remains your primary jurisdiction. This chapter provides strategies to minimize legal ties and establish residency options that support your PT lifestyle.

2.1 Understanding Domicile

Domicile is a legal concept tying you to a jurisdiction for tax, legal, and regulatory purposes. It's determined by:

Residency: Spending too long in one country (e.g., 183 days in the U.S. under the Substantial Presence Test).**[^15]**

Intent: Showing intent to remain (e.g., buying property, marrying a local).

Ties: Economic or social ties (e.g., bank accounts, family).

For example, if you spend 6 months in Spain, you may be deemed a tax resident under Spanish law, liable for taxes on your SPSUs or digital land profits**.[^16]** As a PT, you'll avoid these thresholds.

2.2 Strategies to Avoid Domicile

The 5 Flag Theory for Your SPS:

Flag 1: Citizenship (SPS): Your SPS is your primary citizenship, as declared in Part 1. However, since it's unrecognized, you'll need a recognized passport (see Chapter 4).

Flag 2: Residency (Multiple Countries): Spend less than 183 days in any country. For example, 3 months in Thailand, 3 months in Panama, 3 months in Portugal, and 3 months on your vessel in international waters.

Flag 3: Banking (Tax Havens): Use the Cayman Islands company from Part 2 to hold assets, minimizing tax liability.**[^17]**

Flag 4: Business (SPS): Operate bearer businesses under Nomadic Corporate Sovereignty (NCS), as established in Part 1**.[^18]**

Flag 5: Play (Travel): Travel to visa-friendly countries with short stay limits (e.g., Schengen Area: 90 days in 180).

Practical Tips:

Track Your Days: Use an app like Days Calculator to ensure you don’t exceed residency thresholds.

Minimize Ties: Avoid owning property, marrying, or opening local bank accounts in countries you visit.

Use Your Vessel: Spend time on your vessel in international waters, where no country has jurisdiction.**[^19]**

2.3 Residency Options

While avoiding domicile, you may need a nominal residency for practical purposes (e.g., banking, visas).

Options include:

Panama: Offers the Friendly Nations Visa, granting residency with a $5,000 bank deposit and proof of economic activity (e.g., your SPS Private Bank). **[^20]**

Portugal: The D7 Visa allows residency with passive income (e.g., $9,000/year), which your SPSUs can provide.**[^21]**

Digital Nomad Visas: Countries like Estonia offer digital nomad visas for remote workers, requiring $3,500/month income, which your SPS businesses can generate**.[^22]**

Example: Apply for Panama's Friendly Nations Visa, spending 3 months there annually, using it as a base for banking and visas, while avoiding domicile by traveling elsewhere.

Chapter 3: Step 2 – Obtain International Licenses for Driving, Sailing, and Flying

To travel by land, sea, and air, you'll need international licenses for driving, sailing, and flying, ensuring you can move freely without relying on SPS-issued licenses, which won't be recognized.

3.1 International Driving License

An International Driving Permit (IDP) allows you to drive in over 150 countries under the 1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic**.[^23]**

Step 1: Obtain a National License

Use your existing driver’s license (e.g., U.S., UK). If you’ve renounced citizenship, apply for a license in a residency country like Panama ($40, requires residency).

Step 2: Apply for an IDP

In the U.S., apply through AAA ($20, valid for 1 year). You’ll need your national license, two passport photos, and the fee. The IDP translates your license into 10 languages, accepted in countries like Thailand, Spain, and Australia.

Step 3: Drive Internationally

Carry your IDP and national license while driving. For example, rent a car in Portugal for a 3-month stay, using your IDP.

3.2 Sailing License

Sailing on your vessel (from Part 1) requires a license for international waters and ports.

Step 1: Get a Boating License

In the U.S., take a NASBLA-approved boating safety course ($30–$50) to get a boating license. In Panama, where your vessel is registered, a similar course is required ($50).

Step 2: Obtain an International Certificate of Competence (ICC)

The ICC, issued under UNECE Resolution 40, is recognized in Europe and beyond**.[^24]** Apply through the Royal Yachting Association (RYA) in the UK ($200, requires a boating course certificate). The ICC allows you to sail in the Mediterranean, Caribbean, and other regions.

Step 3: Sail Internationally

Use your ICC to navigate international waters and dock in foreign ports. For example, sail from Panama to the Bahamas, presenting your ICC at customs.

3.3 Flying License

Flying a private plane offers ultimate mobility but requires significant investment.

Step 1: Get a Private Pilot License (PPL)

In the U.S., train at a flight school (e.g., ATP Flight School, $10,000–$15,000 for 40 hours of training). Requirements include a medical exam, written test, and flight test. In Panama, costs are similar ($12,000).

Step 2: Obtain an International Validation

Under the Chicago Convention (ICAO), your PPL can be validated internationally**.[^25]** For example, a U.S. PPL is recognized in Canada with a validation certificate ($50).

Step 3: Fly Internationally

Buy or rent a small plane (e.g., Cessna 172, $50,000 used). Fly between countries, filing flight plans with local aviation authorities. For example, fly from Panama to Costa Rica, presenting your PPL and validation.

3.4 Legal Considerations

SPS Licenses: Your SPS can issue symbolic licenses, but they won’t be recognized. Use national licenses for practical travel.

Insurance: Most countries require insurance for driving, sailing, and flying. Purchase through international providers like Allianz ($200/year for a car, $500/year for a boat).

Chapter 4: Step 3 – Manage Passports and Obtain Additional Ones

Passports are essential for international travel, but as an unrecognized entity, your SPS passport won't be accepted. This chapter covers using recognized passports, obtaining additional ones, and navigating border crossings.

4.1 Using Your SPS Passport Symbolically

In Part 1, you created an SPS passport as a symbol of your sovereignty.**[^26]** While it's not recognized, you can use it for private dealings (e.g., with micronations) or as a novelty item to promote your SPS.

Template:

SPS PASSPORT

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

Passport Number: [SPS-001]

Name: [Your Name], Sovereign

Date of Birth: [DOB]

Place of Birth: [POB]

Issue Date: [Date]

Expiry Date: [10 Years from Issue]

Signature: [Signature]

4.2 Using a Recognized Passport

You'll need a recognized passport from a UN member state. If you're a U.S. citizen, use your U.S. passport ($130, valid 10 years). If you've renounced citizenship, use a passport from your residency country (e.g., Panama, $100).

4.3 Obtaining Additional Passports

Second passports provide flexibility, reducing reliance on one country's document and offering visa-free travel options.

Option 1: Citizenship by Investment (CBI)

Countries like St. Kitts and Nevis offer citizenship for a $150,000 investment (e.g., donation to the Sustainable Growth Fund**).[^27]** Benefits include visa-free travel to 150+ countries, including the Schengen Area.

Step 1: Apply for CBI

Use a service like Henley & Partners ($5,000 service fee + $150,000 investment). Submit documents (e.g., birth certificate, background check).

Step 2: Receive Citizenship

After 3–6 months, receive your St. Kitts passport, valid for 10 years.

Option 2: Residency to Citizenship

Countries like Portugal offer citizenship after 5 years of residency (e.g., via the D7 Visa from Chapter 2). Invest $9,000/year in passive income, apply for citizenship, and receive a Portuguese passport (visa-free to 180+ countries). **[^28]**

4.4 Navigating Border Crossings

Visas: Use your recognized passport to apply for visas. For example, a St. Kitts passport allows visa-free entry to the UK, but you'll need a visa for the U.S. ($160).

Customs: Declare your SPS status symbolically but present your recognized passport. For example, at a Thai border, show your St. Kitts passport for a 30-day visa-free stay.

Legal Risks: Carrying an SPS passport could raise questions. Keep it private, using it only for symbolic purposes.

Chapter 5: Step 4 – Establish Friend of Nation Status with Other Sovereigns

Building alliances with other sovereigns, such as micronations or sympathetic entities, enhances your SPS's legitimacy and supports your PT lifestyle through mutual recognition and cooperation.

5.1 Why Friend of Nation Status?

Friend of nation status is a symbolic agreement between your SPS and another entity, recognizing each other's sovereignty and offering mutual benefits (e.g., trade, travel privileges). In Part 1, you sought recognition from micronations like Liberland**.[^29]** This chapter expands that effort, focusing on travel-related benefits.

5.2 Identifying Potential Allies

Micronations: Liberland, Sealand, and the Republic of Molossia are open to alliances. Liberland, for example, has signed treaties with other micronations.**[^30]**

Sympathetic Entities: Organizations like the Seasteading Institute, which promotes floating communities, may support Your

5.3 Drafting a Friend of Nation Treaty

Template:

FRIEND OF NATION TREATY

Between the Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] and [Ally]

1. **Parties: SPS of [Your Name] and [Ally, e.g., Liberland].**

2. **Recognition: Mutual recognition of sovereignty.**

3. **Benefits: Visa-free travel (symbolic), trade in SPSUs/LDL, mutual defense (symbolic).**

4. **Terms: Effective [Date], renewable annually.**

Signed: [Date].

[Your Signature] [Ally Signature]

Step 1: Reach Out

Contact Liberland via their website, proposing a treaty. Offer to trade 1,000 SPSUs for 1,000 LDL as a goodwill gesture.

Step 2: Sign and Publicize

Sign the treaty, publish it on your domain, and share on social media to build credibility.

5.4 Benefits for Travel

Symbolic Visas: Issue symbolic visas to allies, allowing them to “visit” your digital domain or vessel.

Trade: Use treaties to trade goods (e.g., digital land for LDL), funding your travels.

Support: Allies can provide safe havens or resources during travel.

5.5 Legal Considerations

Recognition: Treaties are symbolic—UN member states won’t recognize them.

Enforcement: Use the Sovereign Arbitration Protocol (SAP) from Part 1 to resolve disputes**.[^32]**

6.1 Planning Your Travel

Itinerary Example:

Months 1–3: Thailand (visa-free 30 days, extendable to 60, $60).

Months 4–6: Panama (residency base, 180-day visa-free stay).

Months 7–9: Portugal (90 days in Schengen Area with St. Kitts passport).

Months 10–12: International waters on your vessel.

Step 1: Research Visa Requirements

Use your St. Kitts passport for visa-free travel to 150+ countries. For others, apply for visas in advance (e.g., U.S. visa, $160).

Step 2: Book Travel

Fly with budget airlines (e.g., Ryanair in Europe, $50/flight), sail on your vessel, or drive with your IDP.

6.2 Managing Finances on the Move

Banking: Use your Cayman Islands company from Part 2 to hold funds, accessing them via a crypto debit card (e.g., BitPay, $10 fee).**[^33]**

SPSUs: Trade SPSUs with allies for local currency or goods, using smart contracts from Part 2**.[^34]**

Expenses: Budget $3,000/month for travel, lodging, and food, funded by your SPS Private Bank loans or commodity trading profits.

6.3 Maintaining Sovereignty

Digital Presence: Host your domain in Iceland (from Part 1), ensuring it’s accessible worldwide**.[^35]**

Bearer Businesses: Operate your businesses under NCS, managing them remotely via your domain.

Legal Defense: Carry your Declaration of Sovereignty and recognized passport, using the latter for official purposes.

6.4 Practical Tips

Health Insurance: Purchase international health insurance (e.g., Cigna Global, $100/month) to cover emergencies.

Communication: Use a global SIM card (e.g., Google Fi, $20/month + $10/GB) for internet and calls.

Safety: Avoid high-risk areas and keep copies of your documents in a secure cloud (e.g., Google Drive).

Conclusion

You've now transformed your Sovereign Person-State into a mobile, global entity, capable of traveling the world without becoming domiciled in any government jurisdiction. By avoiding domicile, obtaining international licenses, managing passports, establishing friend of nation status, and operating as a perpetual traveler, your SPS is a truly sovereign state of one, free to explore the world on your terms. Continue to build alliances, trade, and innovate, and look forward to future expansions—perhaps a Part 4 on global governance or AI integration. Congratulations, Sovereign—you've achieved global mobility!

Appendix

Appendix A: Referenced Documents

A.1 SPS passports

SPS PASSPORT

Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name]

Passport Number: [SPS-001]

Name: [Your Name], Sovereign

Date of Birth: [DOB]

Place of Birth: [POB]

Issue Date: [Date]

Expiry Date: [10 Years from Issue]

Signature: [Signature]

A.2 Friend of Nation treaty

FRIEND OF NATION TREATY

Between the Sovereign Person-State of [Your Name] and [Ally]

1. **Parties: SPS of [Your Name] and [Ally, e.g., Liberland].**

2. **Recognition: Mutual recognition of sovereignty.**

3. **Benefits: Visa-free travel (symbolic), trade in SPSUs/LDL, mutual defense (symbolic).**

4. **Terms: Effective [Date], renewable annually.**

Signed: [Date].

[Your Signature] [Ally Signature]

Appendix B: References and Citations

1949 Geneva Convention on Road Traffic, Article 24 (International Driving Permit).

UNECE Resolution 40 (International Certificate of Competence for Sailing).

Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944, Article 29 (Pilot License Validation).

U.S. Internal Revenue Code, 26 U.S.C. § 7701(b) (Substantial Presence Test).

UK Statutory Residence Test, Finance Act 2013, Schedule 45.

St. Kitts and Nevis Citizenship by Investment Programme, 2025.

Portugal D7 Visa Requirements, 2025.

Hill, W.G., The Perpetual Tourist, 1985.

Liberland Official Website, "Treaties and Alliances," 2025.

This completes Part 3, seamlessly integrating with Parts 1 and 2 to create a comprehensive guide for your SPS’s global mobility as a perpetual traveler.

Christopher Eley, Establishing Your Sovereign Person-State: A Step-by-Step Guide to Digital and Physical Sovereignty, March 28, 2025.

[Your Name], Establishing Your Sovereign Person-State: Part 2 – Building Financial Independence and Global Trade, March 29, 2025.

Ibid., Part 1, Chapter 4.

Ibid., Part 2, Chapter 4.

Hill, W.G., The Perpetual Tourist, 1985.